

onym of *R. nigromontanus* (Dall, 1897), but gave no information about what basis was used for his synonymy.

In November of 1984, Walter B. Miller, Edna Naranjo García, and I made the first of several trips to the Carbo area of Sonora, Mexico, in order to try to find the type locality of *Rabdotus sonorensis*. Although we could find no reference to Copete Mine on maps of the Carbo area, we searched the localities of the abandoned mines near Carbo for signs of *R. nigromontanus* or *R. sonorensis*, without success. We also asked, in Carbo, whether anyone knew of Copete Mine. One retired miner said that he had heard of Copete Mine near the town of Rayón, Sonora; no one, however, had knowledge of a Copete Mine in the vicinity of Carbo. Rayón is approximately 60 km, by road, east of Carbo.

After our return to Tucson from Carbo, Georganne Fink, a colleague of ours, found a reference to Minas del Copete on an old map of the Rayón area. Based upon further study of old maps and our subsequent field work, the locality of the Copete Mines is undoubtedly the type locality of *Rabdotus sonorensis*. The mines are located approximately 17 km by road SSW of Rayón, in Cerro el Cielo (29°37.3'N, 110°38.0'W) at an elevation of 700 m.

Our first expedition to the Copete Mines in November 1985 yielded many live adult *Rabdotus baileyi* (Dall, 1893), and a number of *Sonorella sitiens* Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1915, plus a few shells of *R. sonorensis*. Unfortunately, during this trip we were not able to find a live *R. sonorensis* for anatomical comparison with *R. nigromontanus*. The plants at the locality include species of *Jatropha*, *Bursera*, *Ceiba*, *Stenocereus*, *Prosopis*, *Olnea*, and several species of *Acacia* including *A. cymbispina*.

During our second expedition to the mines in February 1986, we found the same species as before, except that Dr. Miller found one live juvenile *Rabdotus* in leaf litter in a north-facing rockslide approximately 5 km NNE of the Copete Mines. After raising this snail to maturity, I dissected it. Its shell is 15.9 mm high and 10.6 mm in diameter, with 5.0 whorls; its penis is 10.2 mm, penile sheath 2.7 mm, epiphallus 2.4 mm, epiphallic cecum 4.0 mm, and penial retractor muscle 1.9 mm in length—all within or near the range of variation of *R. nigromontanus*, whose shell measurements have varied from 15.4 to 18.8 mm high, from 10.6 to 12.4 mm in diameter, and from 5.0 to 5.8 whorls, and whose range of measurement of reproductive anatomies also largely encompasses those of the above specimen (HOFFMAN, 1987). Additionally, the shells from Cerro el Cielo and the surrounding area are within the range of variation of *R. nigromontanus*, as are the shells of the holotype and paratypes in the ANSP collection (a photograph of the shell of *R. sonorensis* may be found in PILSBRY, 1928; photographs of a typical *R. nigromontanus* shell are located in HOFFMAN, 1987). Therefore, I confirm Pratt's conclusion that *Rabdotus sonorensis* (Pilsbry, 1928), is a junior subjective synonym of *Rabdotus nigromontanus* (Dall, 1897) and, accordingly, is not valid.

Acknowledgments

I am indebted to Georganne Fink for locating Las Minas del Copete and to her husband, Jim Fink, for providing the map. I also acknowledge with pleasure the help of Dr. Walter B. Miller and Edna Naranjo García. They accompanied me on every trip to resolve this problem, and also provided much helpful advice. Jane E. Deisler located the type material for me in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, for which I will always be grateful.

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Range Extension for *Doridella steinbergae* (Lance, 1962) to Prince William Sound, Alaska

by

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Doridella steinbergae (Lance, 1962) is a small nudibranch found on colonies of the bryozoan *Membranipora*, which encrusts fronds of the giant kelps *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *Nereocystis luetkiana*. Its known range was given by MILLEN (1983) as Bamfield, Vancouver Island, British Columbia (48°50'N) to Los Coronados Island, Baja California (30°25'N).

On 20 July 1986, I collected and examined a *Nereocystis luetkiana* plant from Gibbon Anchorage, Green Island, Prince William Sound (60°17'N, 147°25'W). Large colonies of a *Membranipora* tentatively identified as *M. serilamella* Osburn, 1950, were present, along with *Doridella steinbergae* and its egg masses. The nudibranch was examined in the field with a hand lens. The shape and pigmentation were compared with illustrations of *D. steinbergae* and *Corambe pacifica* MacFarland & O'Donoghue, 1929, in *Between Pacific Tides* (RICKETTS *et al.*, 1985:144). The preserved specimens were later compared with the original description.

Three specimens of the nudibranch, measuring 7.75 mm, 8.0 mm, and 8.75 mm in length after preservation, egg masses, and the bryozoan were collected and preserved for the Aquatic Collection, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska. These are in the wet collection, accession number 1986-14.

This range extension to the north and west is not surprising because the small size and concealing color pattern of this nudibranch make it easy to overlook. *Doridella steinbergae* seems likely to be present elsewhere along the southeast and southcentral Alaskan coast where *Nereocystis* and *Macrocystis* are common.

Acknowledgments

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Hermaea vancouverensis O'Donoghue, 1924, from
Kodiak Island and Unga Island, Alaska
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Surveys of opisthobranch fauna from the northeastern Pacific note the absence of sacoglossans from Alaskan waters (MILLEN, 1980, 1983; LEE & FOSTER, 1985). Because of their small size and seasonal occurrence, sacoglossans are easily overlooked by collectors so that their occurrence in Alaskan waters may be even more widespread than recorded here. This note is intended to remind workers of the possible presence of these small gastropods in low intertidal and shallow subtidal samples from Alaskan waters.

Hermaea vancouverensis O'Donoghue, 1924, has been identified from two southwestern Alaska localities: Humboldt Harbor, between Popof and Unga islands, Shumagin Islands (55°20.5'N, 160°32'W), and at Spruce Cape, Kodiak Island (57°47.25'N, 149°26.30'W).

The Humboldt Harbor sample was taken on 9 May 1985, using a pipe dredge in about 5 m of water, on a sand and mud bottom with scattered large kelps (*Agarum*, *Laminaria*). The sample was fixed in the field, then screened and sorted at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. Five specimens of *Hermaea vancouverensis*, ranging in size from 2 to 4 mm, were found.

The Kodiak Island sample (12 *Hermaea vancouverensis*: the largest 2 mm, the others less than 1 mm) was collected 23 May 1986 at Spruce Cape (57°47.25'N, 149°26.30'W) at low tide in an exposed rocky setting. The animals were

associated with the alga *Neoptilota* sp. The epiphytic diatom *Isthmia nervosa*, mentioned as a food item for *H. vancouverensis* (WILLIAMS & GOSLINER, 1973), was abundant on the alga.

The identification is based on characteristics of the radula, rhinophores, cerata, and pigmentation. Specimens are in the Aquatic Collection, University of Alaska Museum, accession numbers 1985-8 and 1986-8.

These observations extend the known range for this species from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, the northernmost locality given by MILLEN (1980). The animal has been found as far south as Bodega Head, California. The semiprotected shallow benthic and exposed rocky coast habitats reported here are similar to those mentioned for the species by MILLEN (1980) and WILLIAMS & GOSLINER (1973).

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Pinna rugosa Sowerby, 1835 (Bivalvia: Pinnidae)
at the Galápagos Islands
by
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Distribution of the Species

Pinna rugosa Sowerby, 1835, is a pinnid bivalve occurring through most of the Panamic marine province. How-